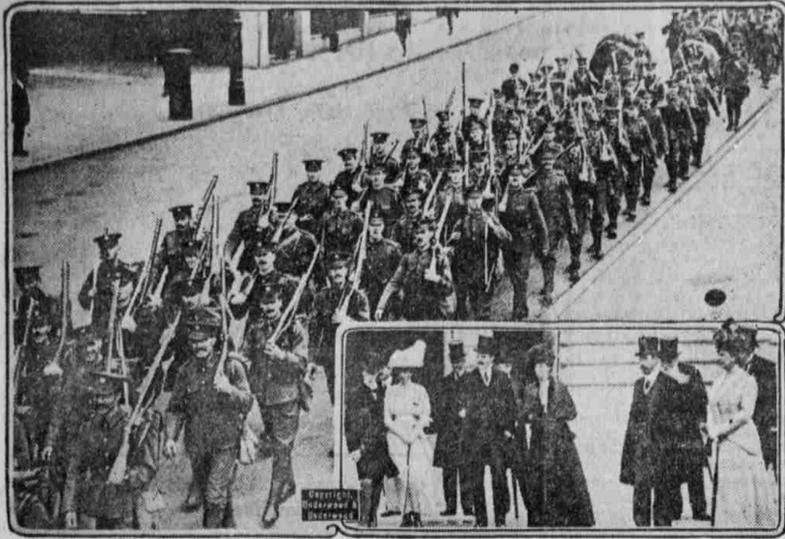
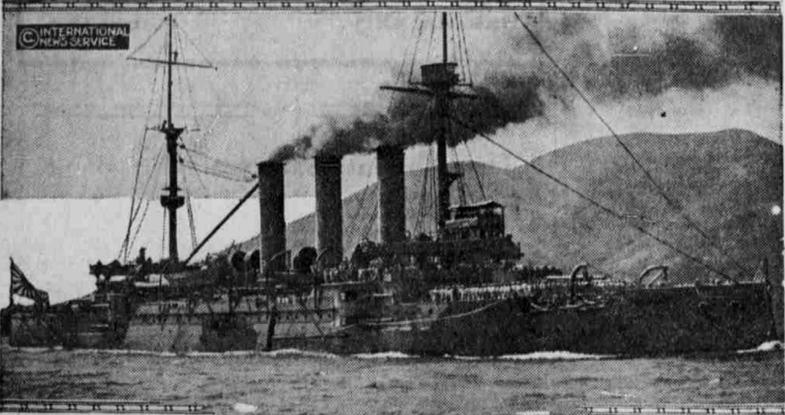


GRENADIER GUARDS MARCHING PAST ROYAL FAMILY



Grenadier guards on their way to the front after marching in review past the king, the queen, the prince of Wales, the queen mother and other members of the British royal family, who are shown in the inset.

JAPANESE CRUISER LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO



The Japanese cruiser Idzumo just after it passed through the Golden Gate. It is believed to be protecting the Shinyo Maru from possible attack by the German cruisers Leipzig and Nurnberg.

ADMIRAL GREGOVITCH



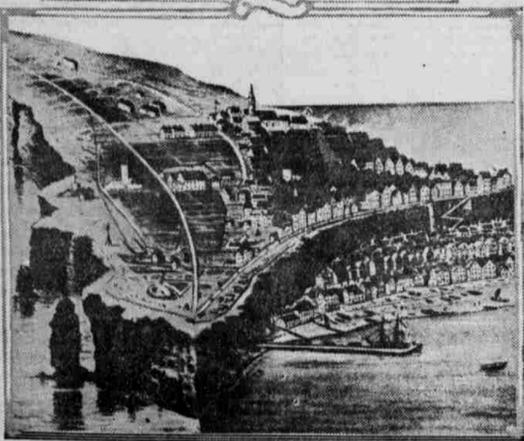
Commander of the naval forces of Russia.

ADMIRAL DE LA PEYRERE



Admiral Boué de la Peyrere is the head of the French navy.

'ISLAND THAT PROTECTS KAISER'S FLEET



The island of Helgoland has been powerfully fortified by Germany since its acquisition from England, and now is a practically impregnable guardian of Germany's part of the North sea and the Kiel canal, where the kaiser's fleet is believed to be sheltered.

JAPANESE INFANTRY IN TRENCHES



AFRICAN POSSESSIONS OF THE WARRING NATIONS

Washington.—The African possessions and protectorates of the European powers now at war are more than three times as large as the United States, says the National Geographic society bulletin. They occupy 9,667,531 of Africa's 11,513,000 square miles.

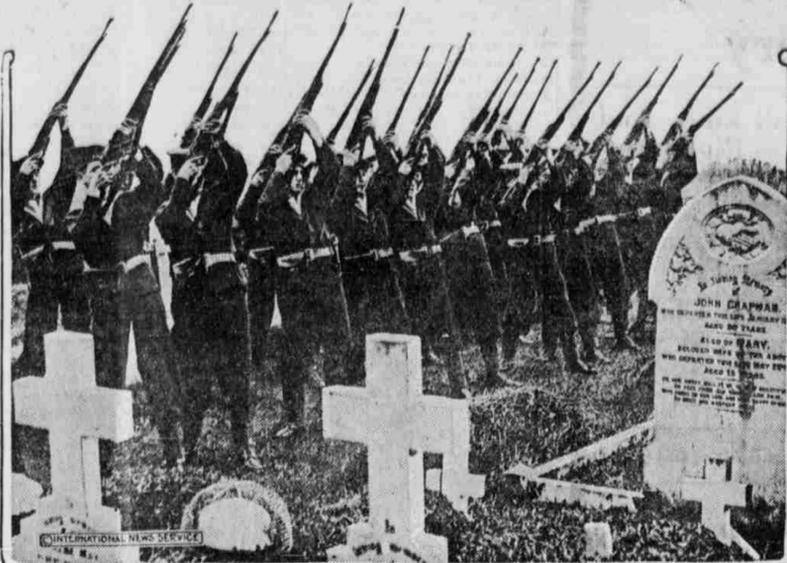
The largest individual holder of African territory is France, with 3,812,000 square miles, more than a million and a half of which is the Sahara

desert," says the society's statement. "England controls 2,613,245 square miles; Belgium, with Belgian Congo as its sole possession, 902,000 square miles, and Germany, 1,035,086 square miles. These figures make surprising contrasts with those of the European holdings of these countries. European France consists of 207,054 square miles; England, 121,891 square miles; Belgium, 11,373 square miles, and Ger-

many, 208,780 square miles.

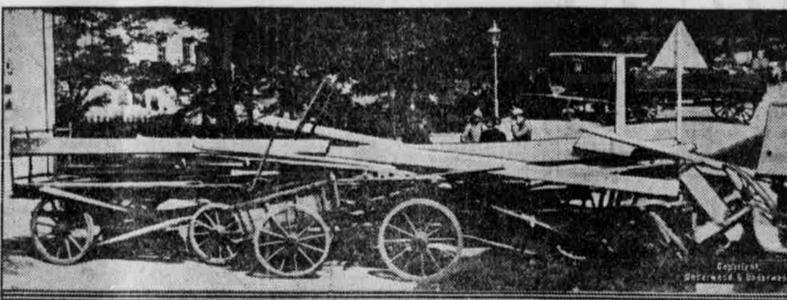
"The natural resources of many of these African possessions are among the richest in the world. The Union of South Africa, under British control, exported in 1910 \$154,503,000 in gold and \$40,199,000 in diamonds. The imports and exports of Algeria, a French possession, exceeded \$23,000,000 in 1912. Belgian Congo's exports now pass the \$15,000,000 mark annually, while Germany's colonies are sending to other countries about \$25,000,000 worth of produce annually.

BURIAL OF SOME OF WAR'S FIRST VICTIMS



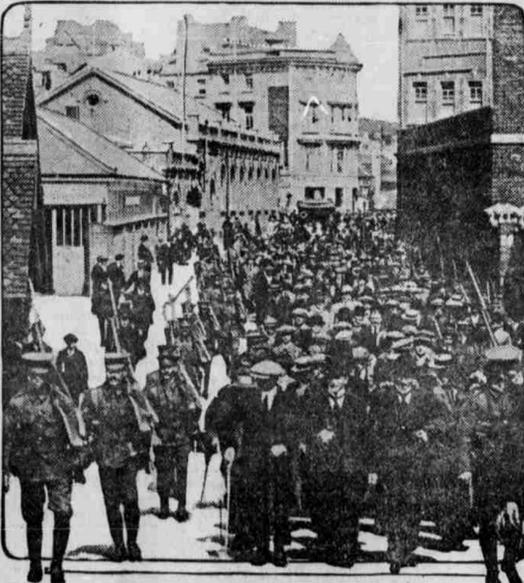
English sailors firing a salute over the graves of four English and four German sailors who perished when the British cruiser Amphion and the German steamer Koenigen Luise were destroyed in the North sea.

BARRICADE ON THE SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER



This photograph shows some of the barricades which have been erected across all the roads leading from Switzerland into Germany along the international frontier. The Swiss and German troops are only a few paces apart all along the border.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND



Two hundred German reservists being marched through the streets of Folkestone by English troops. They were captured as they were about to leave for the continent.

FRENCH SKIRMISHERS IN FLANK ATTACK



French skirmishers advancing to take the enemy in the flank during the fighting in Lorraine. Inset is Gen. Paul Pau, commander of the French troops in that vicinity.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY OUTFIT OF THE GERMAN ARMY

Berlin.—So far at least as the German army is concerned, it is apparent that the old field telegraph, which played such an important part in previous wars, has been entirely supplanted in this great European war by the wireless. The laborious and lengthy process of laying wires between distant points to establish communication, is now obsolete. The field outfit of the German army consists almost entirely of portable wireless outfits. The great advantage of the wireless over the old wire method is that the enemy cannot cut off an army's communication, and if a code is used, the enemy cannot "tap" the messages. In the warring countries other than Germany, portable wireless equipments have been used, but they are cumbersome, and far from being easily handled. The German engineer has,

WAR'S PATHETIC SIDE



Member of the British royal naval reserve volunteers fondly carrying his infant child as he makes his way to the mobilization point.

GEN. VON KROBATKIN



Chief of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war.

One Bullet in 5,000 Fatal.

A regular army officer is authority for saying that during a battle only one bullet out of every 5,000 fired kills an enemy. Two armies each of 50,000 men might go into action with 100 rounds of ammunition. These armies could discharge at each other 10,000,000 bullets. If only one shot in 1,000 took effect, 5,000 men on each side would be killed or wounded. That would be a heavy casualty, but, as the army officer says, the artillery fire is more destructive than rifle fire.

however, worked hand in hand with the service man, and the kaiser's forces are now equipped with a means of communication which is so light and portable that a motorcycleist with a side car can easily transport one of the outfits a distance of 200 miles in one day. The short range instruments which are used mainly to send and receive over an average distance of 35 miles. In addition to these, the Germans have larger sizes of portable wireless, capable of sending and receiving 150 to

HOME TOWN HELPS

NEED FOR CAREFUL PLANNING

Adornment of Either Large or Small Area Should Be Made Matter of Careful Consideration.

The first essential in the adornment of a home area is the formation of a suitable plan. In making this plan the principal things to be considered are the size of the area, the amount which the owner feels able to expend for the purpose, the climatic conditions, the soil, the exposure, the peculiarities of the site, and the style of treatment, whether formal or natural.

Small places, consisting of an acre or less, situated amongst others of like dimensions, can only be appropriately improved in a formal style. On the other hand, large suburban places or country seats should, in order to maintain unity and harmony with their surroundings, be treated in the natural style.

It is impossible to develop a forest, a park, or even a grove on an area less than an acre in extent; and it is equally impossible to maintain fountains, terraces, sheared trees, hedges, and carpet bedding over an area of several acres.

Before a tree or shrub is placed in its permanent location an outline map of the area to be treated should be made. This map should locate all existing structures, indicate the direction in which most pleasing outlooks are to be had, and also the contour of the ground to be beautified. The aim should be to hide by means of trees and shrubbery all objectionable buildings or portions of the place, and also to shut from view all unsightly objects maintained by neighbors.

To harmoniously arrange trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, and at the same time adjust them to the contour of the place, to the architecture of the buildings, and to the convenience of the walks and drives, is the aim of the landscape gardener. Every successful attempt to adorn a city lot, a suburban place, or a park has a valuable influence upon the community in which it is situated. It furishes an object lesson which others will attempt to follow, and in this way it serves the useful purpose of stimulating in others a love for the beautiful in nature.

NEWSPAPER HAS RIGHT IDEA

Omaha Bee Points Out Necessity for Preserving Civic Improvements When Once Made.

Why not put the stress on "keeping" instead of "making" Omaha a city beautiful? We have a beautiful, a very beautiful city, as, of course, our "city beautiful" advocates realize. Omaha is made beautiful in the first place by its natural topography, its broad, well laid-out, paved and richly shaded streets; its attractive homes and their artistic surroundings and its lovely parks.

The combined efforts of public authorities and private citizens to promote the beauty and attractiveness of the city are indeed commendable, but for the sake of doing ourselves full justice and avoiding false impressions abroad, would it not be better to emphasize the idea of keeping this the beautiful city that it is?—Omaha Bee.

Properly Placed Monuments.

The submission of ready-made monuments causes embarrassment, not only to the art commission, but to the donors who have contributed the funds, usually a large number of interested persons who have been induced to give money with the expectation of seeing the monument erected. Presumably they have had nothing to do with business details of the matter, and they have but a faint conception of what a properly placed monument means in a city, and consequently, in case of rejection, are unable to understand why the city refuses to accept the monument. While the commission may be in entire sympathy with their desire to honor a distinguished person, or to commemorate an important event, nevertheless a city charter may impose on the commission the duty of accepting for the city only monuments of meritorious character, to be erected on suitable sites.

New York's Babies.

Over two-thirds of the babies born in New York city during 1910 had foreign-born mothers. Putting aside the questions of the physical and moral fitness of babies of foreign-born mothers at birth, we are justified in asking whether the majority of these children are born under conditions which are conducive to the rearing of healthy and efficient members of a democratic society. Is it any wonder that the leaders in the infant welfare campaign speak of ignorance as their greatest obstacle? A majority of the births to foreign mothers are taking place during a period when they are becoming adjusted to a new environment. The facts which have been presented are a warning to the community to take care that a favorable opportunity be afforded to the immigrant and his children. Otherwise, it were better to check immigration.—Independent.

Hearing Heart Beats.

If you hear your heart beat in one ear, as many persons do, it is no proof of anything wrong with the heart. It is much more likely to be a local defect such as a chronic catarrh of the middle ear or stiffness and retraction of the drum. This is on the authority of a leading physician of Chicago.

In the Wake of Great War.

A great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves.—German Proverb.